

The spirit of St. Patrick is an affirmative one that constitutes our great moral power existing in the minds of all persons, without regard to race, color, or creed.

This great moral power welded together will be the great force, with a powerful national defense that will defeat the evil forces of atheistic communism.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker—

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Irish hills, as grey as the dove,
Know the little plant I love;
Warm and fair it mantles them
Stretching down from throat to hem.
And it laughs o'er many a vale,
Sheltered safe from storm and gale;
Sky and sun and stars thereof
Love the gentle plant I love.
O, the red rose shineth rare,
And the lily saintly fair;
But my shamrock, one in three,
Takes the inmost heart of me.

Katharine Tynan's "Shamrock Song" expresses what is felt today by all who love Ireland. The living memory of the great St. Patrick, the glorious history and present honored position of Ireland in the world, and the reverence that those of Irish descent feel for the people and land of their ancestors—all are symbolized today by the wearing of a shamrock, or of the bit of green that takes the place of a shamrock. As a Flannery by birth and a Kelly by marriage, I think I can speak from the standpoint of the Irish in America; but on this great day we make no narrow definition of Irishness. The shamrock makes the heart beneath it Irish, though the blood that circles through it may well from springs in Africa or Asia. Love, that is the criterion of our humanity, is also the criterion of our Irishness. He who wears the shamrock today, in token of his love for Ireland, is welcomed to our kindred.

May St. Patrick, on this his festal day, call down upon all such, upon the land and people of America, and upon the land and people of Ireland, the blessings of God.

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, it is an easy and pleasant task to praise Americans of Irish descent on their achievements on the feast day of their patron saint. Irish-American contributions in the fields of politics, literature, religion, law enforcement, entertainment, and many others are well known, and merit the highest esteem. But since it is on St. Patrick's Day that we choose to honor America's debt to the Irish, let us also remember the achievement of that man who was born a Roman Briton, who was brought over as a slave to Ireland, who escaped and went to Gaul to study, and who returned as a missionary priest to build an Irish Catholic culture.

Although there is some doubt as to the chronology of St. Patrick's activities in Ireland, there is general agreement among scholars that he returned to Christianize Ireland in the fifth century, and that there is no other with even the faintest claim to the title "Apostle of Ireland." All the lives of St. Patrick, whether ancient or modern, while they may differ about the precise location and the number of churches he founded,

agree about the superhuman energy that kept him forever traveling on the roads of every part of Ireland. He founded churches wherever he traveled, and at least 90 of them can still be identified with a fair degree of accuracy.

He spent over 30 years in his great task of converting Ireland to Christianity, and two aspects of his work impressed him so strongly that he remarked upon them several times in his writings. The first was that the ancient civilization of Ireland was fused into Christianity without great violence, and without a painful break with traditional ways. The second was the astonishing vocation of the Irish for the priesthood, so that it was possible for St. Patrick to establish a native clergy in his own lifetime which functioned under his divinely inspired guidance.

St. Patrick's love for Ireland was profound. In his writings we find reference to "the nation to whom the love of Christ conveyed me." He describes how he suppressed his wish to revisit his kinsmen in Britain and the schools in Gaul where he had been educated because it was his belief that the recently pagan people of Ireland might stray from the path of Christianity to which he had led them. He therefore resolved to stay with them for a lifetime, saying:

The Lord is mighty to grant to me to be myself spent for your souls.

He prayed:

Let it not happen to me from my God that I should ever part with his people. I pray God to give me perseverance, and to vouchsafe that I bear to him faithful witness until my passing hence.

When St. Patrick died, he had linked the whole of Ireland together with Catholic churches in which all the people could hear mass on Sundays and feast days. Not only had a native Irish priesthood been established, but there were also groups of Irish nuns. Everything in the native Irish culture that could be preserved, Patrick had preserved. He was completely sympathetic toward everything in the Irish literacy and institutional tradition which did not positively conflict with Christian doctrine.

During the Dark Ages of Europe, the spirit of St. Patrick was emulated by the missionaries from Ireland who spread the Gospel and the tradition of learning throughout Europe. They never forgot his example, and we shall never forget him.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, St. Patrick's Day is not only a great day for the Irish, it is a great day for the United States and the whole world.

For who could come up to St. Patrick, and who could excel the Irish in their contributions to our great country, to human liberty, and the well-being of the human race.

The Irish have taken a vital part for many centuries in every great struggle of mankind. The great St. Patrick replaced paganism with Christianity in Ireland. It is a lyrical, but historical, fact that throughout the Dark Ages, Irish monks kept the lamps of learning and human knowledge burning in the Western World.

The Irish have gallantly fought in every war for liberty, freedom, justice, and the cause of spiritual ideals. Irish blood literally saturates the battlefields of the great wars of history, including the American Revolution and every war since that time where the destiny of this Nation was at stake. How can you beat the Irish?

We may conclude, Mr. Speaker, that Irish intellect has enlightened the world, Irish courage has inspired the world, Irish heart has nourished the world, and Irish blood has been spilled to save the world when ruthless tyranny trampled the rights of free men and women.

The Irish are a militant people, thank God. They hold fiercely to their beliefs, their ideals, and the cherished principles by which they live. They do not permit others to challenge or steal away their liberties which they bravely defend with their blood, sometimes at the drop of a hat.

Warm hearted, compassionate, and generous to a fault, filled to the brim with the milk of human kindness, they are none-the-less willing to fight and to die, if necessary, for their rights and their beliefs. The Irish do not flinch from danger or fear the oppressor. In fact, in a very real sense, they live without fear. Their courage knows no bounds.

They have learned to laugh at misfortune, to be gay in the face of adversity, to live with faith in the Lord and indomitable courage that cannot be denied. The Irish never give in. They prefer death to surrender. They never quit.

As history has so abundantly illustrated, when the lives and liberties of their dear ones and fellow countrymen are in peril, they remain undaunted. As has been so well said, "When the going gets tough, the Irish get going."

They never do anything in halves, or even in quarters, so the story goes. I can recall the instance in my hometown of Clinton, Mass., some years ago, when a loyal son of Erin was collecting funds for the Sinn Fein rebellion. He visited the home of a loyal compatriot, but the family funds were at a low ebb, and the best donation he could get for the cause was a quarter. The zealous collector threw the coin contemptuously on the floor saying, "We are not freeing Ireland in quarters."

To be sure, the words of the proud, militant, very able Mary McSweeney, sister of the famous Irish martyr, Terence McSweeney, ring down through history as symbolic of unflinching Irish courage and determination.

Speaking of the enemy that was, for the 100th time in 700 years, laying waste to her beautiful native land, this gifted Irish patriot said:

They may kill every man in Ireland and the women will rise up to fight them.

They may kill every woman in Ireland and the little children of Ireland will rise up to fight them.

They may kill every child in Ireland and then the blades of green grass growing on Irish soil will rise up to throw back our oppressors.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Irish are a great people to whom this Nation and the world are much indebted for their strength of character, their unwavering loyalty, their determined unflinching allegiance, their effective leadership in every walk of life, and the gigantic contributions they have made to the cause of God and country and human liberty.

Since it was the great St. Patrick who first weaned the Irish away from paganism, united Ireland under the Christian God and fired in their hearts the love of God and humanity and the love of freedom, and thus made possible the glorious contributions they have so generously and unstintingly offered throughout the years, particularly to the United States of America, it is most appropriate that we should pause today in the spirit of grateful remembrance to pay due honor and tribute to the memory of this immortal patron saint of Ireland.

It is this spirit, the determination, the loyalty, the militancy and faith of St. Patrick and the Irish that are needed in this country more today than ever before.

The evil forces of communism want no traffic with loyal Irishmen, because they well know the Irish cannot be cajoled or subverted to treasonable doctrines, fear only God and can never be overcome by force until they breathe their last. The Irish are Bunker Hill Americans, passionate lovers and defenders of our country and all it means.

If these living facts could be impressed deeply enough upon the convert enemy who is today striving so powerfully by every means of deceit, subterfuge, and diabolical conspiracy to weaken and undermine this Nation, I believe that our struggle for freedom and peace in this world would be made much the easier.

The Irishman does not shrink from his enemies; he fights them. He does not appease his enemy, when they move against him; he assails them. Yet, moved by love and compassion, he is the first to recognize the good will and honest purpose of those who truly seek understanding, brotherhood, and peaceful relations, is always the first to hold out the olive branch, and the first to rush to the aid of those who are afflicted and stricken. The Irish are all-weather friends.

Hail then to St. Patrick, the great saint and hero of Ireland and his successors in spirit, faith, and courage in this and every other land, who have always held high the torch of human freedom, and who, in this perilous generation, are irrevocably committed to carrying this torch with lofty resolve and fierce determination, as long as the good Lord gives them life.

If we in this Nation and world today could but catch and truly emulate more of that noble spirit both the Nation and the world would be much better places to live in. God grant that day may soon come when a just peace under freedom may dawn.

Meanwhile, let us show the strength, the faith, the courage, and the dogged resolution of our fathers. Let nothing deter us from keeping and saving this great Nation as our happy home and our holy sanctuary of freedom, democracy.

honor, and justice. You can be certain that the Irish will ever continue to serve and defend America with our last drop of blood. Let all others be willing to do so.

As part of my remarks, I would like very much to insert a very touching, inspiring article, entitled "St. Patrick's Day Is Tribute to Irish Race," written by my good friend and neighbor, the gifted, talented Mr. John E. O'Malley, celebrated columnist of the Clinton Daily Item in my hometown of Clinton, Mass.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IS TRIBUTE TO IRISH RACE

History relates that in 388 a band of Irish, pagan marauders, landed in Scotland near the mouth of the Clyde River. In the booty which they brought back to Ireland was a boy named Patrick. The value of the boy was that he could be sold as a slave. There was something out of the ordinary about the boy, Patrick, because within the year he had escaped his master and had found his way home to Scotland.

The leader of that band of marauders little realized that in his capture of that boy he was changing the history of his country and affecting the history of the world. To follow the history of the boy who was sold into slavery in 388 to the time of his death in 464, you must be faced with the conclusion that he was chosen of God to weave into the lives of men a small part of the divine destiny of the world.

On Tuesday the people of Irish blood in Clinton and around the world will honor that slave boy, as the patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick.

The observance of St. Patrick's Day in the United States, in the past two generations, is phenomenal in its scope. It seems to transcend religion—even the great saint himself. More and more it has taken on the added flavor of a national tribute to Ireland and the Irish people.

For more than 100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence there was a powerful conspiracy to ignore or minimize the contribution of the Irish people in the building of this Nation. In a historical sense it has partly succeeded; but all of the historians in the world—armed with bigotry, malice, intolerance, and falsehood—cannot change nor hide the facts of an evolving society in a free country the size of ours.

The honoring of the Irish on St. Patrick's Day comes not from the blood the Irish have shed in defense of this country (and it was copious indeed), but rather in the industrial, mercantile, governmental, and social life of daily intercourse and competition; through their charity, honor, fairplay, religious constancy, their songs and their stories.

One year ago the editor of a national magazine wrote the following editorial for St. Patrick's Day, "Every American probably has a dash of Irish in him. It is almost inevitable, for in the racially packed society we have all grown porous to the romantic and violent legacy of Ireland. As we have to all those qualities persuasively Irish—wit, charm, imagination, camaraderie, and combativeness.

"To paraphrase Samuel Johnson, he who does not respond to the Irish does not truly love life. The waves of settlers from Ireland have accounted for a magnificent strain in America; the person of Irish descent has been monumental in helping to create this Nation."

The old Ireland is fast passing away and the fairies, the banshees, and the mermaids get no credence even in the remotest villages. The lakes, the bogs, the mountains are unchanged; the castles still stand, the old monuments are reminders of the past but there is a fresh vigor blowing across Erin from the Atlantic to the Irish Sea.

Modern Ireland, sprung from the staff of

legend and suffering, is fast becoming an industrial nation. It is a changing place even though its green magic beauty goes on tugging at the heartstrings. The Ireland that my mother told me of is gone forever and it brings a touch of sadness to the satisfaction that old Ireland is really taking her true place among the nations of the world.

IOWA SENTIMENT FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON

(Mr. ALBERT (at the request of Mr. BOGGS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in 1960 Iowa citizens gave Richard Nixon 56 percent of their vote.

Today, there has been a complete turnaround in Iowa sentiment. A poll conducted by Wallace's Farmer shows that President Johnson would now sweep the State with 58 percent of the vote and Nixon would draw only 42 percent.

Moreover, the President would increase his margin against any other Republican opponent: 65 percent to the President if Goldwater were the nominee; 70 percent if Rockefeller were the nominee.

It is obvious that Iowa farmers feel good about President Johnson. They know that the President, who understands farming and ranching, who is knowledgeable about weather and water and all the problems that the farmer confronts every day, who has ridden a cultivator and run a haybaler, has a deep understanding and affection for the farmer and rancher.

All this gets through to the people of Iowa.

They like their President, they identify with him, they have confidence in him. For the first time in many a year rock-ribbed Republican country looks with favor and enthusiasm on a Democratic President. They do so because they believe in Lyndon Johnson as a man and as a President.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Poverty of the Committee on Education and Labor may be permitted to sit during general debate today and the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 9780.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION

(Mr. FARBSTEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, in the March 15, 1964, issue of the New York Times, there appeared an item indicating that the Soviets have shut down Moscow's only matzoth bakery. This bakery was opened last Wednesday to produce the unleavened bread for Passover, which begins March 28. Many devout Jews had turned in the flour for their matzoth and had been promised an equivalent amount of unleavened bread. Now they have neither flour nor matzoth.

This is an unwarranted violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Article 18 states:

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or beliefs, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, or in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

The Soviet disregard and contempt for the Jews' observance of their religion is deplorable, as all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. That the Congress of the United States may reaffirm its faith in fundamental human rights, I submitted a concurrent resolution on February 13, 1964, stating that:

It is the sense of the Congress that the United Nations should forthwith adopt a universal declaration calling for the elimination of all religious intolerance and all discriminatory practices against religious and ethnic groups.

I urge the immediate adoption of this resolution by the Congress to make evident our abhorrence of the discrimination practiced by the Soviets on some of its minority people.

BEEF IMPORTS

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will limit the imports of beef into the United States. Cattle prices are depressed. Cattle feeders have been encouraged to use surplus grain to feed cattle and now find that they are threatened with falling prices.

These depressed cattle prices are largely a result of increasing imports of beef from low-wage countries. To me, Mr. Speaker, it is utterly incredible that our Nation with huge stockpiles and great surpluses of farm products would permit the importation of any farm products or any livestock products—canned, ground, fresh, frozen, or otherwise.

The livestock industry in the United States constitutes the greatest single segment of agriculture. It brings in more income and has been healthy without controls, without quotas, and without price supports. If this Congress stands idly by and permits our great livestock industry to be wrecked and eventually controlled and reduced because of im-

ports, this would be most tragic for the future of agriculture as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, we have even had kangaroo meat and horsemeat imported into this country and sold as beef. The situation is urgent and I hope the Congress will favorably act upon this bill before it is too late.

LEGALIZED BETTING PUMPS \$316.5 MILLION INTO STATE TREASURIES

(Mr. FINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of those Members of Congress who react with shocked feelings at the thought of legalizing a national lottery, some interesting facts and figures which prove that millions of our citizens enjoy the relaxation and pleasures of gambling.

The 1964 report on horse racing in the United States for last year has just been released by the National Association of State Racing Commissioners.

This report is particularly interesting because it shows that 3 additional States, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, have since last year joined the other 24 in capitalizing on the American gambling thrist.

It also shows that almost \$4 billion—\$3,974,795,818—was wagered in all 27 States where gambling on horses is legal and proper—at least inside the gates of the racetracks.

Another interesting part of this report, Mr. Speaker, is the tax revenue to the 27 States. The amount collected, painlessly and voluntarily, came to over \$316.5 million—an increase of almost \$24 million over the previous year.

In spite of our sanctimonious attitude about gambling, our own Federal Treasury was the beneficiary of additional millions of dollars in taxes collected on admission charges from almost 56 million persons whose urge to gamble brought them through the racetrack turnstiles.

I might add that yesterday was opening day at Aqueduct Race Track in New York State and 48,153 persons wagered over \$4 million.

Mr. Speaker, to those who look upon gambling as wicked and evil, I would like to point out that all gambling revenue collected in all 27 States are commingled with other State revenues and used to build schools, pay teachers' salaries as well as provide all of our citizens with police and fire protection. As a matter of fact, Florida allotted 6 additional days of racing for scholarships and charities.

So why all the resistance to a national lottery? I believe the time has come for this Congress to stop pussyfooting—the time has come to wipe out hypocrisy and recognize that man, by his very nature, is a gambler and wants to satisfy his thirst legally. Can anyone think of a better way to raise \$10 billion a year in additional revenue than through a national lottery?

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1964: MEMORIES OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on this celebration of St. Patrick's Day, I cannot forget the tragic death of the great Irish-American, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, whose departure last November has made this day seem less cheerful than previous days in the past.

And yesterday, in Paris, a most interesting tribute was given to the late President when Andre Malraux, the French Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, accompanied Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, the President's mother, to solemn ceremonies renaming the Quai de Passy the "Avenue Du President Kennedy."

I would like to include the coverage of the event which appeared in the New York Times of this date.

It is one of the many tributes that have been given to the late President during this period, and one that I think will be remembered each time a visitor or a Parisian walks down the historic avenue.

Many words have been spoken today, and my colleagues have been eloquent in calling to mind the great qualities of the Irish people.

On future St. Patrick's Day events, I would like to talk of this tradition and of such people as Sean O'Casey, W. B. Yeats, Padriac Colum and other great poets and writers who have brought everlasting fame to Ireland.

On this day, however, I want to say simply that the shining example of the Irish tradition has been for me, and for millions of people throughout the world, the remarkable charm, intelligence, wit, and humanity of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The article follows:

PARIS NAMES AVENUE FOR KENNEDY

PARIS, March 16.—Paris paid tribute today to the memory of an American it had taken to its heart.

In a solemn ceremony attended by Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, the President's mother, the Avenue du President Kennedy was inaugurated.

The avenue, the Quai de Passy until this morning, fronts the right bank of the Seine in a fashionable residential quarter. A block away, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower across the river, is the Palais de Chaillot. There, during his last visit here, in June 1961, President Kennedy introduced himself to a large gathering of reporters by saying:

"I am the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris and I have enjoyed it."

So did Paris, and the affection was evoked by Jean Aubertin, president of the city council, in his dedication speech today.

"Never, perhaps, had the death of a foreign chief of state so profoundly moved every Frenchmen and every Parisian," he said.

In expressing the gratitude of the United States, Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen delivered a personal message of thanks from the President's widow. Before her marriage Mrs. Kennedy lived for a time only a few blocks from the avenue that now bears her husband's name.

The elder Mrs. Kennedy was flanked by Mr. Bohlen and Andre Malraux, Minister of Cultural Affairs, as she stood through the half-hour ceremony on the cold, windy street.

Then the Avenue de President Kennedy was opened to traffic. Mrs. Kennedy's car was driven along it toward its end, at the Pont de Grenelle.

At the center of the bridge, holding her torch aloft and facing the Avenue de President Kennedy, stands a copy of the Statue of Liberty, a gift to the city of the American colony in 1891.

OVERPAYMENTS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the Private Calendar will soon be called and on the calendar today there are numerous bills providing for the forgiving of overpayments of thousands upon thousands of dollars to Federal employees. In one instance there is the case which I have before me, and you will find it on the Private Calendar today, where the individual continued to receive overpayments from the Federal Government for between 5 and 6 years after the overpayments were called to the attention of the department. This is absolutely inexcusable.

Comptroller General Campbell testified before a subcommittee of which I am a member only a few months ago and pointed out that in recent years, and on the basis of selective audit of overpayments, the Treasury of this country spent more than \$100 million to underwrite overpayments made to employees of the Federal Government.

This is money to which the employees were not entitled but which many of them cannot repay without severe hardship. So we have these bills to forgive repayment.

Mr. Speaker, the departments and agencies of Government must be told by Congress that lax administration will not be tolerated. This situation is fast getting out of hand and it must be corrected without delay.

JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS WHITTAKER

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to an article which appeared in the current issue of U.S. News & World Report under date of March 23 in which article there is carried an address given by a former Justice of the Supreme Court now retired, Justice Charles Evans Whittaker. At the same time I would like to express my regret that Justice Whittaker is not now on the Court because in reading this address that he delivered at the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau, which he explained his philosophy, I was reminded and impressed with the need for men of the caliber and character of Justice Whittaker on the Supreme Court, and which we do not have.

I urgently commend this article to all Members who believe in Americanism and who would like to see communism wiped out, or at least the way of the Communists made more difficult than it has been under some of the more recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

In raising the question, "Can Integration Be Forced by Federal Law?" Justice Whittaker has warned the country against expecting any law or any democratic government to be a "leveler of men."

I would like to quote three paragraphs from Justice Whittaker's address, in the hope that those who read this may become interested enough to read the entire address:

We Americans correctly and proudly say that our Government is founded upon the concept that all men are created equal. Doubtless all men are created equal in the sight of God and of all God-fearing men. This, I think we must agree, includes the concept that all men are entitled to equality of opportunity. But that, I think we must all agree, is but an opportunity to prove unequal talents.

Today there are well-meaning persons who argue that all men are, of right, entitled to permanent economic equality. This, I think, is utopian beyond our capacities to deliver. In a democracy like ours, the term equality must mean, at least, that government, State or Federal—quite apart and distinguished from the individual—cannot and must not deny to any citizen: (a) the right to equal learning; (b) the right to equal treatment; (c) the right to equal justice, and (d) the equal right of suffrage.

But democracy, as a system of government, is not, and was never intended to be, a leveler of men. Quite the contrary. It permits, and was intended to permit, the gifted, the energetic, the creative and the thrifty, economically at least, to rise above the masses, and it intends to leave each man free to earn and find his own level on the stairway to the top. We may justifiably be disturbed by those who advocate socialistic means and objectives as the answer to the problems of democracy, and especially to the problems of economic equality.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is the day for the call of the Private Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

OUTLET STORES, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2300) for the relief of the Outlet Stores, Inc.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

DR. AND MRS. ABEL GORFAIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2706) for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Abel Gorfaian.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CHARLES WAVERLY WATSON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2728) for the relief of Charles Waverly Watson, Jr.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

JOHN F. MACPHAIL, LIEUTENANT, U.S. NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5145) for the relief of John F. MacPhail, lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO SELL CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5514) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain public lands in the State of Arizona.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall sell to the Kaibab Lumber Company, upon payment of the fair market value of the lands as determined by the Secretary by appraisal as of the effective date of this Act, the following described lands in the State of Arizona, reserving to the United States all minerals including oil and gas, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable provisions of law:

The northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28; the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21; that portion of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21 lying south of the right-of-way line of United States Highway numbered 89; and that portion of the southeast quarter of section 21 lying south of the right-of-way line of United States Highway numbered 89, in township 41 north, range 2 west, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, comprising a total of 312.5 acres more or less.

Sec. 2. The conveyance directed by this Act shall be subject to any existing valid claims against the lands described in section 1 of this Act, and to such other reservations, conditions, or limitations which the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary or desirable in the public interest.

Sec. 3. No conveyance shall be made under this Act unless the Kaibab Lumber Company makes application therefor to the Secretary of the Interior within ninety days from the effective date of this Act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, through page 2, line 10, strike out all of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of the Interior shall sell to the Kaibab Lumber Company, upon payment of the sum of the fair market value of the lands, exclusive of the value of any improvements placed on